PAINTING OUTCAST LONDON.

A TERRIBL FLOOD OF SIN AND MISERY IN THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS.

Bixty Years Old and Never in a Church-How the Outensts Live-Their Wretched Homes -- Work for Christian Men and Women.

From the Report of the London Congregational Union. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to say of the hundreds of thousands in outcast London very few attendany place of worship. Out of 2,230 persons living in consecutive houses at Bow Common, only 88 adults and 47 children ever attend, and as 64 of these are connected with one mission hall, only 24 out of the entire number worship elsewhere. One street off Leicester square contains 246 families, and only 12 of these are ever represented at the house of God. In another street in Pentonville, out of 100 families only 12 persons attend any one district of St. George's-in-the East is 39 persons out of 4,235. Constantly we come across persons who have never been to church or chapel for twenty years, twenty-eight years. more than thirty years; and some persons as old as 64 never remember having been in a place of wership at all. Indeed, with the exception of a very small proportion, the idea of

ception of a very small proportion, the idea of going has never dawned upon these people.

Few who will read these pages have any conception of what these peatiential human rock-ories are, where ious of thousands are crowded together amid horrors which call to mind what we have heard of the middle passage of the siave ship. To got into them you have to penetrate courts resking with polsenous and maiodorous and rolues scattered in ad directions and often flowing beneath your feet; courts, many of them which the sun never penetrates, which increase the penetrates, which increase the government of them which the sun never penetrates, which increase to give way beneath every step, and which in some places have already broken down, leaving gaps that imperit the limbs and lives of the unwary. You have to go grow worm has a long of the three thousands of beings, who belong, as much as you to the race for whom Christ died, herd together. Have you pitied the poor creatures who sheep under rollway acrees, in carts, or casks, or under any shelter which they can find in the open air? You will see that they are to be envied in comparison with those whose lot it is to seek refuge here.

Size of very many of these rooms, Wals and eating are black with the accretions of flith which have gathered upon them through long years of negleet. It is exuding through eracks in the boards overhead; it is running down the walls; it is overwhere. What goes by the name of a window is half of it stuffed with rags or covared by boards to keep out wind and rain; the rest is so begrimed and obscured that scarcely on light one rooms, while a walls; it is overwhere.

What goes on the province of the room has to phase over the putterfying carenses of dead exts or birds, or viter abound a process of indicating are black with the accretions of flith which linds its way into the room has to phase over the putterfying carenses of dead exts or birds, or viter abound a process of indicating the contraction of the substitutes for these thinks in the orde

women and shildren, some of the latter only 7 years old, are employed in sack making, for which they get a farthing each. In one house was found a widow and her half-idiot daughter making palliasses at 1Md. each, there is a woman who has a sick husband and a little child to look after. She is employed at shirt finishing at 3d. a clozen, and by the utmost effort can only earn 6d, a day, out of which she has to find her own thread. Another, with a crippled land, maintains herself and a blind husband by match-box making for which she is remunerated on the liberal sends mentioned above, and out of her 24d. a gress she has to pay a girl a penny a gross to help her. Others obtain at Covent Garden, in the season, 1d or 2d. a peck for shelling peas, or 6d. a basket for wainuts, and they do well if their labor brings them 10d. or a shilling a day.

With men it is, comparatively speaking, no better. 'My master,' says one man visited by a recent writer in the Forbighily Review. gets a pound for what he gives me 3s. for making. And this it is easy to believe, when we know that for a pair of fishing boots, which will be sold at three guineas, the poor workman receives 5s. 3d. if they are made to order, or 4s. 6d. if made for stock. An old tailor and his wife are employed in making policemen's overcoats. They have to make, finish, bot press, put on the buttons, and find their own thread, and for all this they receive 2s. 10d. for each coat. This old couple work from haf past 6 in the morning until 10 at might, and between them can just manage to make a cost in two days. Here is a mother who has taken away whatever articles of clothing she can strip from her four little children without leaving them abought seven pounds of coals and so of orderne, we make did for dech coat, of orderne, and prover, and with this is he san procure, and with this is he has bought seven pounds of coals and so of ordera or decided to one sadly monotonous, for it is the same over, where.

If by any chance a reluctant landlord can be induced to exec

she has bought seven pounds of cosis and a loaf of bread. We might fill page after page with these dreary details, but they would become sadly monotonous, for it is the same overywhere.

If by any chance a reluctant landlord can be induced to execute or pay for some long-needed repairs, they become the occasion for new exactions. Going through these rooms wo come to one in which a hole as big as a man's head has been roughly covered, and how? A piece of board from an old soap box has been fixed over the opening by one nail, and to the tenant has been given a yard and a half of paper with which to cover it; and for this expenditure—perhaps 4d, at the outside—three-pence a week has been put upon the rent. If this is enough to arouse our indignation, what must be thought of the following? The two old people just mentioned have lived in one room for fourteen years, during which time it has only once been partially cleansed. The landlord has undertaken that it shall be done shortly, and for the past three months has been taking sixpence a week extra for ront for what he is thus going to do.

How these devoted laborers can nursue their work at all is a marvel. Who can even imagine the suffering which lies behind a case like the following? A poor woman in an advanced stage of consumption, reduced almost to a skeleton, lives in a single room with a drunken husband and live children. When visited she was eating a few green peas. The children were gone to gather some sticks wherewith a fire might be made to boil four potatoes which were lying on the table, and which would constitute the family dinner for the day. Or, take another case related by the Rey. Archibald Brown. At the top of an otherwise empty house lived a family; the husband had gone to try and find some work. The mother, twenty-nine years of age, was sitting on the only chair in the place, in front of a grate destitute of any fire. She was nursing a baby six weeks old, that had night or day. There were six children under thirteen years of age. They were bare

cer. We find that she has a husband, but he spends almost all his money at the public house. Rooms such as this are let furnished (I) at 3s, 6d, and 4s, a week, or 8d, a night, and we are told that the owner is getting from 50 to 60 per cent, upon his money.

And this is a specimen of the neighborhood. Reeking courts, crowded public houses, low lodging houses, and numerous brothels are to be found all around. Even the cellars are tensited, Poverty, rags, and dirt sverywhere. The missionaries who labor here are constantly being attacked by some malady or other resulting from blood poisoning, and their fact and courage are subjected to the severest tests. In going about these alleys and courts no stranger is safe if alone. Not long ago a dector on his rounds was waylaid by a number of women, who would not let him pass to see his patient until he had given them money; and a Bible woman, visiting "Kent street," was robbeded most of her clothing. Even the police seldom venture into some parts of the district except in company.

An "exceeding bitter cry" is this which goes up to heaven from the missery of London against the apathy of the Church. It is time that Christians opened their ears to it and let

FASHIONABLE FOLLIES IN LONDON The Mania to See the Sun Rise-The Revival of Almack's Gossip Concerning Two Lord-ly Betrothate Subdued Tints in Bress.

LONDON, Dec. 3 .- Sunrises and sunsets have uddenly sprung into fashion, unexpectedly so, but most resolutely. It is positive, if incredible, that nature is either à la mode or out of it. It was very much the latter for some time past, and when poor imprudent lovers of the picturesque tried to describe or praise scenery, landthe pregnant vernacular of our best circles, as the wheel has turned, and instead of lounging in the Row or shooting like meteors through the drawing rooms at 5 o'clock, it is "muchly the thing" to be, or pretend to have been, on London Bridge, Hampstoad Heath, or the top of St. Paul's between 6 and 7 A. M. so as to gaze on the wonderful ceremony of the sun's getting up at all in November and selecting London for

JEW TORTURE IN RUSSIA THE CARNIVAL OF FIRE AND BLOOD PICTURED BY A WIINESS.

Riots, Homes Burned by the Hundred, Mer and Babes Killed, and Women Outraged. PITTSFIELD, Dec. 18 .- In THE SUN of Sat-

pursued, but I escaped down an alle. ...d into my aunt's back door before the man was near, and in five minutes I had put the stolen cross at the door. At noon the rice began, and though we feared for safety, we were unharmed. We saw part of it from a window. Near us at the lattice of the next house three Russian girls cheered on the ricters. The scenes were those of Kieff repeated, but they did not last so Jong, as the village is smaller. I do not remember how many were killed. There were several victims, among them the wife and six children of the Hebrew innkesper Rygelman, whose wines

Rites, Homes Barwed by the Henderd. Me.

Rites, Homes Barwed by the Henderd. Me.

Privarization Due St.—In This Six of Saturday, Dec. 8, appeared as foliagrang from London reciting the particular of a formula of the control of the

it pleasast. Our countrymen who resided there were gentle folk, who had dealt peaceably with their neighbors, and had the good will of all of the Christians thereabouts. There were 5,000 of them, and they were as good a class of Jews as ever named Jehovah. One day in the latter part of the summer, the Governor ordered that all Jews must quit the town by Sept. 1. On that day eight weeks further grace was allowed. With tears we anticipated the 25th of October, and, when it came, for the last time we met in our synangue, and in mourning left it and the town. Three or four hundred of the poor had not the means to pay their fares out of the city, and dared to remain. The heartless officers heard of their tenerity, and thrust them all out. It was crucity of heavy weight, for the time was night, the weather was cold, and snow was on the ground.

It is simost food for wonder that the Russian Jews are not Nihilists after the crucity that they have felt. The Czar might have ordered that the petitions of the Jews for military guard be granted; but no, he turned to all such calls an ear that has been deaf too often. He might have decreed that all damage to Jewish property should be chargeable to the communal fund of the town or vilage. He might have declared by an edict that the lives and property of Jews are as sacred as the possessions of Christians. More than all else, he might and should have been noble enough to have gained the honor of his subjects and of the world by a whase that should have prevented the spread of the riots. Only a short time before the coronation the Czar did do something. In an answer to a strong appeal, he said that the imperial hand should deal with the evil. So he sent a commission into the south—a commission "to ascertain the sed condition of the Christian inhabitants brought about by the conduct of the Jews." The report of that commission solenning to monopolize trade and farming, that they have become oppressors. "This conduct of the Jews." The report of that commission recommendations. The

Promithe Pitchburg Sentinel.

Even the Ushers Have It.

From the Boston Journal.

To the place of entertainment had resorted a gracious and gandy youth, gotton up regardless, and respondent in goodly apparel. Enumered was be of one of the principal art and with feverish engences in handed his a bounget. The hady appeared upon the stage to sing the principal air, and with feverish engences he handed his over the footlights as soon as the song was ended. But over the footlights as soon as the song was ended. But when the air was done the admirer of embodied art saw the singer retire without his lenguet, and directly afterward the usler was perceived lugging the trophy up the aisle again. "You see," said the usher, on reaching the surprised youth, 'I really didn't have the face to hand up your flowers for that sort of singing, why, she bilirred her size and passages frightfully, and her crescenso near the finale brinks right in two in the middle. And her tribed derives to the your great sump of them. I can't encourage that kind of work even while acting as somebody eight deputy," and he shoved the hougust into the young mao's arms and disspected.

A BUSTON PALACE. Oliver Ames's New House and the Fin Things that are In It. From the Boston Port.

The new residence of the Hon. Oliver Ames,

at the corner of West Chester Park and Com-

nonwealth avenue, attracts a great deal of attention as it is nearing completion. It is one of the finest houses in the United States. The exterior is brown stone of fine grain, exquisite shading, and rich color. The entrance is at the right of the Commonwealth avenue front, the approach being a short flight of stone steps. approach being a short hight of stone steps.

The interior of the house is grand in effect, which is produced by deep rich coloring and claborate carved surfaces. The basement contains the billiard room, which occupies the entire front. Upon the first floor the entrance is gained through a vestibite and long hall finished with fancy stone work had not rich mosaic form. Opening upon the left is the grand hall finished in cherry, and rich in expanditude in the many and rich in expanditude in cherry and rich in expanditude in cherry and rich in expanditude of the hall and the finished in cherry and rich in the grand will be largely used for decoration here. The doors racing the hall are square, with a true arch over the top, bordered by square with the top space is plan. The stairs are will the top space is plan. The stairs will the top space is plan. The stairs will either the proper of the main hall and practy hidden by an elaborate sorreen of capacity hidden by an elaborate sorreen of capacity hidden by an elaborate sorreen of capacity in the hall is stuced, also the capacity with race of columns and seroil top, square-panoised base, surmounted by open work ling, which shows a brilliant combination of coloring, with race beauty of shading in our and good. The drawing room occurred the fact of the house in conventional designs over the stone of the house of darker color. In golden hues in conventional designs over the stort of the house of darker color. Carved conventional designs over the stort of the house of sealers of square form, with decepting the coloring. A deep friese of yellow shows a calcing to a quare form, with decepting the capacity of rod and gold thrown error to dain with long golden cords crost to go dain the long designs in red and blue darkers by chains of gold, with long golden cords cross the same of gold, with long golden cords cross the same of gold, with long golden cords cross to be dained to a quarte form, with decepting the form is a long capacity of the room is well supplied with long The interior of the house is grand in effect, which is produced by deep rich coloring and elaborate carved surfaces. The basement con

How the Accused Nibiliots are Treated by From the London Times.

A short time ago some officials employed

The second focus of the prisoner blood, and of the complete state of the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the prisoner blood, has pint been communicated to us by mon of the oran, the length of the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the prisoner's blood, has pint been communicated to us by mon of the oran, the length of the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the prisoner's blood, has pint been communicated to us by mon of the oran, the length of the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the prisoner's blood, has pint been communicated to us by mon of the oran, the length of the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the second document, of great length, though written throughout with the second document, of great length, though written throughout the second through the second through the prisoner length of the second through the second through the prisoner length of the second through the prisoner length the second through the prisoner length of the second through th

FOR THE TI AP NUISANCE

NEW JERSEY LAWS THAT ARE THE OUT-COME OF YEARS OF TROUBLE.

Parrette Measures for the Suppression of Victors and Lazy Wanderers-The Wood Yard and Stone Yard Walting for Thom. So great has been the tramp nuisance in the towns and cities along the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and New York, that year after year the Legislatures of New Jersey have been trying to invent new and more effective means for restraining and modifying it, and local authorities have been vainly wrestling with it. It has only been recently. however, that that long felt want has been supplied. The spirit of the old laws, at least as far back as 1875, was good enough, but they had not proper enforcement until about six weeks ago, and already a great fear has spread among the vast army of tramps from the awful manner in which that enforcement comes at

last in Trenton.
Chief of Policel McChesney, discussing the subject the other day, said: "The tramps have had their regular stopping places on the way between Philadelphia and New York, at Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Jersey City. All those places will probably adopt the system authorized by our State law which we are energetically applying here. Already I hear that Camden and Elizabeth are preparing for it. We are careful to discriminate between the chronic, irreclaimable tramp and the honest laboring man in hard luck who is going from place to place, the best way he can, looking for work. There are a great many of that latter class about now, the stoppage of the iron works having thrown a great many out of employment, and among them are a sur-prising number of young Germans and Swiss between the ages of 15 and 22, more, I think, than I ever saw before, looking for work. On an average, I suppose about thirty apply for shelter at the police station every night. We examine them very carefully as to where they have worked, and what at, how long they worked, and find out, as far as we can, whether

have worked, and what at, how long they worked, and find out, as far as we can, whether they tried to save anything from their wages, or if they could have done so. I am speaking now of men who are not self-evident trampe. We can tell that kind on sight as a rule. The honest laborer is given a ticket to a lodging house in Alien street, kent for the purpose by the city. John Gerstnacker has charge of it. That ticket entitles the man to lodging and a breakfast of bread and coffee. Then he must move on. There is only one night's shelter given to each individual; otherwise there would be a good many. The tramp who wants more is snatched before a Police Justice, who commits him in short order, on a commitment which recites that he was and is found wandering abroad and lodging in outhouses, barns, or other places, or in the open air, in Trenton aforesaid, and cannot give a good account of himself. Thorefore I have adudged him to be a disorderly person, and he is by me convicted of being a disorderly person, and have adjudged that he be committed to the county jail of Mercer county, there to be kept at hard labor for the term of — days.

"That biank will be filled in with any number from ten to ninety days. The tough, old, hardened trampgeis the longest time. If we've got to lave him we will keep him until he gets as tired of us as we are of him and his kind. And that term at hard labor' is not introduced for style. It means just what it says, and that's where the music plays and the iron enters into the tramp's soul. He has to work at breaking the hardest kind of stone, and do it all day long. Already the horror of such an impending fate is making tramps searce about Trenton. We have two time kinns at the edge of town, where in past winters the tramps used to congregate in great numbers. Often we have randed on them there and taken in twenty-five or thirty at a haul in an evening. They would be a count town. At night they would be the margent town. of town, where in past winters the tramps used to congregate in great numbers. Often we have raided on them there and taken in twenty-five or thirty at a haul in an evening. They would lie around there and send in a boy, a 'kid tramp' in their nomenciature, to beg food for them around town, At night they would make little pilfering excursions about the country or sleep in the fumes from the kins. I wonder that they were not all suffocated, they are the fumes from the kins. I wonder that they were not all suffocated, they were the form the kins. Hardly ever does one venture there now, and those who do get away as soon as possible. It is astenishing with what rapidity intelligence of matters affecting their class spreads among them. I have no doubt that they know already, from Maine to Georgia, what Trenton is doing. "It was not solely on account of the tramp nuisance that such energetic suppressive measures have been inaugurated. Bad as that was, there was even a worse element than the mere tramp circulating about the country, in the tramp class, set not properly of it. I have compared notes with other Chiefs of Poice in different parts of the country, and I find it beyond question that within late years a set of bold vagrant thieves have been wandering about as tramps, but really quite distinct from them. The real tramps are nearly all petty thioves, snappers-up of unconsidered trifles, ready to annex any portable property that would hardly be missed, or that is lying out of doors and unwatched, but they lack the boldness for burglaries and acts of robbery with violence such as are nowadays frequently perpetrated by sturdy vagabonds. To get rid of these more dangerous rascals the whole class must be driven out, and I rather imagine that Trenton has found the way to do it."

In the county jail, or workhouse, as the Free-holders have recently made the title of that in-